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The Game of Draughts.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"But, my dear sir, you cannot, certainly, be in earnest!"

"Yes, but I am, though."

"What—gamble your daughter away?"

"You can call it by what name you choose; it matters not to me. You must best me at the game or her hand cannot be yours."

"But that is impossible. You are the best player within ten miles round, and I know little or nothing of draughts, besides having a distaste for it."

"Well, well; that is your own lookout," replied the father with an air of impatience. "If you win her, she is yours; but if you do not, my word for it, she makes happy the bridal evening of a smarter man."

"But—"

"I tell you, it is useless to talk, John Graham. My word is passed, and I cannot be moved. If you comply with my terms, well; if not, there let the matter end."

This conversation occurred between a sturdy husbandman, whose farm fringed the romantic banks of the Susquehanna, near the delightful village of Marietta, in the interior of Pennsylvania, and a young farmer living near by. The heart of the latter had been won by Anna, the blooming daughter of the former, and after many days of doubt and painful misgivings, John Graham, for that was his name, made bold to speak to the father his desire to possess her hand.

Surprised, mortified, and discouraged at his reception, the young man left the house, without a parting word with Anna, and returned to his own home, gloomy and desponding.

For three days, no one saw him beyond the bounds of his own farm. Anna, who knew of course his intention to ask for her hand, was deeply distressed at his sudden departure from the house, and prolonged absence.

It was near night fall of the third day, while sitting at the cottage window, she opened towards the road winding up to the house that she was startled from a painful, dreamy state, by the sound of footsteps, and lifting her head she perceived that her truant lover was again returning.

"Oh, John, why have you staid so long away?" she said earnestly, as she bounded out of the door to meet him.

"And why should I come?" he replied moodily.

"Did not my father—"

"She could utter nothing further, but coloring deeply, leaned her head upon his shoulder."

"He refused me your hand, Anna!" he said in an excited tone.

"O, no, John, he did not do that surely!" said the maiden, lifting her head, and looking him with a pale countenance, steadily in the face.

"It amounts to the same thing, Anna. I must best him at draughts, or you can never be mine."

"John Graham! you are sporting with me!" And Anna drew herself up, while her face, from which the color had so suddenly departed, was lighted up with something of indignation.

"As I live, and as I love you, Anna, what I say is true."

"Then my father but sported with you in a merry mood," and the maiden tried to smile carelessly.

"He was in earnest," said the young man solemnly.

"Then what can he mean?" asked Anna in a perplexed tone.

"Why he means to deny me your hand. He has, no doubt, other views for his daughter."

For a moment, Anna stood silent, and then leaning her head upon the shoulder of her lover she sobbed aloud, overcome by feelings which she in vain tried to keep down.

Just at that moment, the sound of some one approaching, aroused them, and looking up they perceived it to be Anna's father.

"Well, John," he said in a cheerful tone; "have you come to best me at draughts?"

Young Graham's face colored, and being unable at that moment to speak, from confusion, he looked upon the ground, and was silent. But quickly recovering himself, he replied—

"I hope, sir, that you will not feel it necessary to pain either your daughter's feelings or my own, longer, by what I cannot believe to be any thing more than a jest."

"The old man's brow darkened. 'I am not used to trifling, sir. You have heard my terms. Let me assure you, that they must be fulfilled to the letter. If you do not intend trying for her hand, in the only way that it can be won, then give place, sir, to some more worthy suitor.'"

Deeply pained, as well as offended, at what he considered equivalent to an insult repeated, Graham turned suddenly away from both father and daughter, and hastened home.

It was nearly four weeks before the young couple again met, and then it was

without concert at the house of a neighbor. For the first part of the evening, they seemed shy of each other; but, after a while, were observed to be earnestly engaged in conversation, as they paced the lawn in front of the house, backward and forward, under the lute awakening influences of a bright August moon.

"Will you not consent?" said Graham becoming more animated.

"No, John I cannot. I love you,"—and her voice trembled and faltered; "but, leave my father! O, no, no, never!"

"Then you do not love—"

"But he passed with the word unuttered. There was an embarrassed silence of some moments; at length the young man said in a melancholy tone—

"Then Anna we had better see each other no more."

"John," said she, looking him in the face steadily, "will you not try to—"

But she hesitated, and then hung down her head.

"Try to beat your father in a game of draughts you would have said! Even if there was hope, Anna, of doing that which there was none, I could not give my consent to so humiliating an act. What has the playing of a game skillfully, to do with my making you a good husband?"

But this did not satisfy the mind of the maiden. She thought that her lover ought to be willing to do any thing no matter how unreasonable it might be, for the sake of gaining her hand. She could not, however, say more than she had.

They parted that evening, gloomily enough. But the sight of her face, and the sound of her voice, had stirred more deeply in his heart the waters of affection.

"She must be mine!" he said to himself, passionately, as he strode homeward.

By degrees, but with great reluctance, he began to entertain thoughts of applying himself to the game at which her father was so skillful; and such progress had he made by the next evening in his incipient resolution, that he actually went over to a neighbor's, and after sitting a while, proposed a game of draughts. But, although his antagonist was but a poor player, John Graham was beaten every time.

"You wouldn't do to play with old Woodruff," remarked his companion, after winning for the sixth time.

Graham colored, deeply, as he looked up, at the remark, but he perceived by his friend's countenance that it was innocently made.

Much discouraged, he went home that night and dreamed that he had played with Mr. Woodruff, Anna's father, and beaten him. On the next evening he went over again, and spent two or three hours in playing. Once he beat his antagonist. This gave him hope, and as he thought of it the next day, he said to himself, "I have certainly improved a little, and if I keep at it I will certainly improve more."

"And old Woodruff will improve too, and he is far enough ahead," whispered an opposing thought, and his spirits sunk suddenly to freezing point. That evening he staid moping and gloomy at home. But on the next night he tried draughts again, and felt an increasing confidence and sense of coming skill.

Three weeks passed away in practicing almost every evening, when John became so much of an adept as to beat his friend at every game. This made him feel quite uplifted, and he determined to have a trial with Anna's father. So he dressed himself up and went over.

Anna met him at the door, and blushed with joy and confusion. The old man extended his hand with a blunt welcome, that had in it some remains of his former cordiality.

Before tea Woodruff talked with Graham about the weather, the farm, and the stock. After tea, at which little was said, though many glances were exchanged between the lovers, the old man pointed significantly at the checkerboard, and Graham with a face suddenly flushed, nodded assent.

Anna's heart beat suddenly in her bosom, and she felt oppressed with a suffocating sensation, as she saw the two draw silently up to the table and begin to arrange their pieces on the board. It beat quicker still when the moves began, and sank heavily in her bosom after a brief passage of the pieces from square to square—for her lover had lost the game.

The pieces were again replaced, and again the moves commenced. Twenty games were played before the parties separated, in all of which the old man won. Long before the termination of the evening's contention, Anna's pulse had become quiet; although a red spot upon her cheek told that she felt none the less interested. She had not failed to perceive that, with every renewed game, the period occupied in contesting it became longer than that which went before.

On the next evening Graham came again, and again the draught-board was produced. But, somehow or other, he could not play even as well as he did on the evening previous. Anna was disappointed, and he could perceive it, and this not only dispirited him, but wounded

his pride. He felt in no pleasant mood as he returned home that night, half-determined not to lower himself again so much in his own estimation as to gamble for the girl he loved. This half-formed resolution he kept for a week, during which time Anna's doubts and fears all returned upon her, and made her sick at heart.

But, much as he disliked draughts, and much as he condemned and even despised the principle involved in the stipulations of Anna's father, all powerful love again prevailed, and he sought the home of his lady fair to enter the lists one more for her hand. But it was with little better success. Still, there was one compensation for the disappointments that followed every evening's trial—and that was, an hour's quiet communion with Anna; for, as long as he would play with the old man, and try, as he of course did, to beat him, he was a welcome visitor, and allowed a fair opportunity to tell over again to the maiden how fondly he loved her.

Six months passed in this way, and young Graham began to play with much skill and judgment, and not infrequently a game would last for a whole hour. On such occasions the old man would slap him on the shoulder, after he had beat him, with "Well done, my boy!—The girl will be yours yet!"

One day, about this time, it happened that Graham, with his father's flock on, was driving his cart along the road that passed near the cottage of his sweetheart. Woodruff happened to meet him just there, and insisted upon his stopping. Graham came in, and after drinking a glass of home-brewed beer, made by the fair hands of her he loved, the old man reached down the ever-present checkerboard.

"This may be a lucky day, John," he said, looking him archly in the face. "Have you a mind to try?"

The first sight of the board always annoyed the young man; but he stifled this feeling as usual, and set down to the table.

For a little while Anna stood looking at the game, and then retired to attend to her ordinary duties in the family. The mother, too, soon followed, and the players were left alone. The dog that had partaken of the general feeling of bustle on the entrance of the young man, soon felt the quiet influence of the room, and sitting himself out upon the floor, seemed as deeply engaged in thought as were his biped companions. Not a sound was to be heard, except the low noise made in moving the pieces on the board, or the occasional quicker rattling of them when one was taken. Graham never before seemed to have his mind so clear, nor to have so lucid a perception of the principles of the game—and the old man was as much absorbed in what he was doing as ever. About every ten minutes, if there had been another observer in the room, a serious face might have been seen looking in for a few moments at the window, just behind the young man.

"Jupiter!" suddenly exclaimed the old man, with an uneasy movement, as his antagonist leaped over two pieces and into the kingdom. The relative position of several pieces in the neighborhood of this newly made and first king on the board, was such as to compel Woodruff in taking care of them, to disarrange entirely his game, and destroy his usual position of advantage. For a few minutes the flush of excitement destroyed the calm, balanced state of young Graham's mind. But he perceived this, and confined his moves to important and safe ones, until his pulse beat more quietly. And now came the severest struggle yet.

"Now or never!" thought Graham, who readily acknowledged that it was a happy accident rather than skill to which he was indebted for his present decidedly advantageous position.

For nearly a half hour both parties continued to play with such caution that but a single piece was taken; but now each seemed determined to bring the game to an issue, and soon the board had on it nothing but four kings—two for each. Just at this time Anna came to the window and seeing the position of affairs turned pale, and felt a sensation of faintness; but she was riveted to the spot. The mother's interest, too, had become excited, and she came to the door and stood also looking upon the board. The old man sat with his hand on his mouth, fingering his lips, his usual position when deeply interested in his favorite game; and Graham leaned his head upon his hand, his countenance, though abstracted, indicating a sadness of feeling mingled with hope. The four kings were near together, and each was evidently intent on reducing the number of the other to one, and then blocking that.

After studying and calculating moves for about five minutes, the old man cautiously passed one of his kings to another square. Quick as thought his antagonist made a move, and then with a long inspiration awaited the result.

"Jupiter!" again ejaculated the old man, closing his fingers tight upon his under lip. A long pause ensued, and at last the move was made.

"Hurrah!" exclaimed Graham, in a

loud voice lifting his head suddenly from his hand. He gave a king for a king, and having the last jump, so alighted as to completely hem him in, or "block" the old man's only remaining king—thus winning the game at the last extremity. "Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!" he cried, and leaned back in an ecstasy of delight.

For a moment or two the old man sat motionless at his defeat, but he recovered himself quickly, and grasping the hand of Graham said—

"Now, my boy, you have fairly won her, and she is yours. Come here, pet," he said to Anna, who appeared at the door peering in by her mother, "and name your wedding day."

It is needless to tell how Anna blushed, or how her little heart leaped for joy in her bosom. It is of more moment to say that in one month the "twain were made one flesh."

After the knot had been tied, and the young folks were full of noisy merriment, Mr. Woodruff said to his new made son—

"And now, can you tell, John, why I made you best me at draughts before I would let you have my little pet there, who looks happier, and I hope is happier than I have ever seen her before?"

"Indeed I do not," said the young man seriously. "I always felt it to be a piece of uncalculated cruelty to us both."

"There you were mistaken, my boy," replied the old man, smiling. "You have one defect of character, and I saw it. You distrust your own powers. It was but one week before you asked me for Anna's hand, that, in conversation, you could not do a certain thing. It involved difficulty and application, but still it was necessary that you should do it, or trust to some one else to do it for you, who would then have it in his power to deceive you. I determined then, that so soon as you asked for my child, I would put you to a test, and prove to you that you could do any thing in the range of human capacity, if you tried. Have I not succeeded in showing to you that 'I can'?"

The young man looked his monitor in the face with silent surprise—and the latter added,

"And now, my dear boy, I trust that you will never again doubt your natural ability when brought in comparison with the natural powers of another. Patience and perseverance will surmount all obstacles. Make these your companions, and you will fast rise in intelligence, influence, and usefulness, above the crowd who are content to be ignorant."

COURTSIPS.

Military species almost extinct.

"Love is a kind of warfare," says Orvid; and he might have added, there are the same number of ways to win the heart of a lady, as to take a walled town from the enemy: viz. by storm, by siege, and by blockade.

A gallant assailant, with an army in high spirits, halts a few hours for refreshment, and gives order for an assault. His forces advance with alacrity to the charge, place their ladders on the walls, and in a moment are in the heart of the city. The enemy, seized with consternation, make a brief and animated, but ineffectual resistance, and soon find their only resource in the mercy of the conqueror. So a gallant cavalier, armed in Cupid's panoply, with manners tempered in the school of the world, a heart full of confidence, and words full of flattery and fire, advances to one of Love's soft encounters; he penetrates at once into the citadel of the heart, and has it already garmented with his forces, before his opponent has fairly suspected his designs. In three days, he is engaged; in three weeks is married. He has carried a heart by storm.

Another proceeds more regularly, according to all recognized rules and well established usages of ancient warfare. He makes love in form. He asks the lady whether or no his visits will be agreeable, and he begs to know, from the mother, whether they will be permitted. He sits down before the place, draws around his lines of circumvallation, and gradually narrows his approaches, according to all the slow and cautious methods laid down by the most safe and experienced generals. This is much more sure than the former method, in attempting which a party may be repulsed with severe loss; but it takes time and requires patience. The garrison at first alarmed by this hostile show, but disposed to make a vigorous and gallant resistance; resolved, if possible not to be conquered at all, but if overcome by superior force, at least to secure all the honors of war, and not to surrender at discretion; begins to find its supplies falling short. One or two occasional sallies are made, but at great expense; the place must surrender, unless relief comes from without, and it capitulates, after an honorable and protracted resistance, but not without making excellent terms. A lady so taken, is taken by siege.

Another general, finding all these means fail, converts the siege into a blockade. The lady laughs at his show of force. Strong in her own resource, she makes

fun of every demonstration. But the assailant is animated by a strong principle of faith. On his flag is written, "Perseverantia omnia vincit;" and if perseverance or obstinacy can conquer, he is determined that he will. He is a veteran in warfare; or, if young, Nature has endowed him with nerves of steel. If the lady laughs at his preparations, he does not or will not see the magnitude of his difficulties. Much time consumed, at length the lady accepts him to get rid of his importunities; as the desperate suicides embrace death to get rid of troubles. The assailant triumphs. The foe surrenders at discretion. The place is starved into a surrender. Knickerbocker.

LABOR.—We are glad to learn this subject is undergoing a wide discussion at the east. Too long have we allowed European influence and prejudices to fetter us on this subject, and the sooner we break their thralldom the better it will be for us and ours. Never can we be free, never can we act out the spirit of our fathers, never can we plant our constitution upon an immovable basis, until we say and feel that labor is entitled to the noblest reward, and that the men of toil are the true benefactors of our race.

The fact cannot be denied, wealth in itself has a respect paid to it which no law of man or God can justify. It has been often-times a cloak to crime. It is often-times a passport to station. Nay, many a cold-blooded man walks among us, and is ranked among the influential, merely because he has wealth, who, if he were stripped of it, would be scouted as a pretender, or scorned as low and grovelling. This ought not to be. Honor the enterprise and energy which accumulates, cherish it, cheer it on, for it builds up our prosperity, and bases it upon a rock of adamant, but do all this, not in low cringing to the gain which it has secured, but in honor to the spirit to the character which has won it.

Is this done? Is character the test among us? We say not. It is more so in the West, we believe, than in any portion of our country, but even here there is a feeling abroad that labor is not respectable, and that the men who toil amid dust and dirt, with sooty faces and soiled hands, are not fit to move in good society. As if a generous heart and a virtuous feeling, and religious life could not throb beneath worn and working garments! As if pure and elevated character could not be made to grow under the or the coarse clothing of the work-shop! Soiled habiliments of the forger's smock. Away with these narrow, selfish European notions! We trampled them under foot, when in defiance of the mightiest on earth, we proclaimed our independence, and declared all men free and equal unless in earnest, and with solemn reverence we resolve to cultivate the principle that what is in and not what is without him shall give him his place in society, our republic will fail to fulfil the great ideas of the age, and we shall fall unpitied offenders in a false and pitiful struggle. Cin. Repub.

Debate in the Senate.

Speech of Mr. Clay, (OF KENTUCKY.)

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 1, 1841, against the amendment proposed by Mr. Rives to the Bank Bill.

MR. CLAY, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate: I regret, said he, extremely that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives), has felt himself constrained, by a sense of duty, to submit this amendment. No good, nothing I fear but unmixed mischief, can come out of it, although I am quite sure that it is far from the intention of the Senator. The people want at our hands a bank, a real old-fashioned bank—such an one as they and their fathers have tried and experienced the benefits of. Now the institution, the proper organization of which we are considering, is to be a National bank or a local bank. If it is to be a National bank, we have the power to make it, or we have not. If we have the power, if the States have already consented, in the constitution, to the establishment of a National bank, no further or other consent from them is necessary. Indeed, if they have not already given their assent in the constitution, they cannot give it in any mode other than that which the instrument itself prescribes, according to which there must be the concurrence of three-fourths of the States. This, I think, is too clear for argument. If we have no power to make an undesignated National Bank, we ought not to attempt it. We ought not to seek to accomplish indirectly what we are not authorized or forbidden to do directly. This district of ten miles square was placed under the jurisdiction of the General Government, that the Federal authority might govern it, not that, by means of the local jurisdiction, the whole Union should be governed or controlled. We ought not to apply a power granted for one purpose to the attainment of another purpose, for which it is not granted. I do not think, then, that we can establish a local bank, and impart to it national faculties or functions. But the Bank which the Se-

nator from Virginia proposes, is manifestly a mere local bank of the District of Columbia. The Senator might have spared himself some time in proving the power of Congress to establish such a bank. There can be no doubt of the existence of such a power. It has been again and again exercised, in the chartering of the Bank of Washington, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Patriotic and other banks. Any one of those banks might have asked the permission of a State to establish a branch within its borders. The bank under consideration, if amended as proposed, would not essentially differ from them, except in the magnitude of its capital and the interest which the Government takes in it.

Assuming the existence of the power as a settled and legitimate power, I thought to be exercised for the benefit of the whole Union; and it ought to be so exercised, without soliciting any further consent from the States. If it be a Federal power—if it be granted in the Constitution, upon what possible ground or principle can we place our justification for not exercising the power, without the previous consent of the States, to be expressed hereafter in separate acts? And if we established the rule that, prior to the exercise of the constitutional power to establish a Bank, we must obtain the consent of the States, what are the limitation, if any, to the rule? Must we not ask the previous consent of the States in every instance of the exercise of the powers granted in the Constitution to the Federal Government? If we propose to establish a Post Office, or a mail route, in a State, or to lay and collect taxes, or to perform any other Federal duty, appertaining to this Government, must we not solicit the previous consent of the States?

The Senator from Virginia argues that in making such a bank as he wishes we only forbear to exercise the power, if we have it, to establish a National Bank; that forbearance to exercise is no abandonment of the power; and that, if his Bank does not work well, we can hereafter resume the power and make another Bank. It is very true that, in consenting to make such a Bank as he proposes, we do forbear to exercise the power to establish a National Bank; for there is quite as much difference between his bank and a National Bank as there is between any other local bank, any State bank and a National Bank. Just as much difference as there is between a bank of the District of Columbia, and a bank of the United States. As a general proposition, it may be true that forbearance to exercise power is not tantamount to the surrender of the power. But there may be, on the other hand, a case of such marked and peculiar character that the voluntary forbearance to exercise a given power amounts to a virtual surrender of that power. And I think the bank question is such a case. It has been contested for fifty years and variously decided. During the last eight or ten years the contest has been conducted with the greatest zeal and earnestness, not in any bitterness. The defeated party, not much short of a moiety of the nation, steadily denies, as a party, the power. Now, if the triumphant party, at the close of the contest, refuses to exercise the power, will it not be hereafter construed as a virtual or implied relinquishment of the power? If that party, moreover, declining to exercise the power, puts forth in lieu, but in the name of a National Bank, a rickety, imbecile, incompetent local bank, which, I think, cannot fail to disappoint the hopes and expectations of the people, how could you afterwards resume the relinquished power? Why the people would become so disgusted with the very name of a bank of the United States, that they would not allow you to resume the power. The Senator tells us that if his experiment fail we may then make a bank after the old model. Why, sir, what have we been struggling against for the last eight years? Experiment after experiment until our country has been brought to the very brink of ruin. And, at the very moment when we have not merely seen land, but got, as all had hoped, into a safe port; when storms and tempests and experiments were at an end, and the bright sun of hope and prosperity was bursting upon our joyful vision, the Senator from Virginia comes forward and asks us, once more, to put to sea with him on a distant and perilous cruise, and to try another experiment!

The proposition which requires the consent of a State within whose limits a branch is placed, proceeds upon the erroneous assumption that the branch is introduced for the sole benefit of the particular State. But that is not the case. It is put there for the benefit of the Union including the particular State. If the Federal power to put it there exist, it ought to be exercised for the common benefit of the Union; if there be no such power, then the branch ought not to be clandestinely introduced into a State. But do, Mr. President, see how advantage is taken of the consenting State by the Senator's proposed amendment. It is a part of that amendment that, when an office of discount and deposit is once established in a State, with the consent of the State, "the office shall not be withdrawn without the assent of Congress." Now,

If your power be incompetent to plant an office of discount and deposit within the limits of a State, without the consent of the State, how, after it is put there, can you hold and maintain it there in spite of and against the will of the State?

[Then Mr. Rives interposed, and said that it was a part of the compact made between the sovereign State and the bank.]

Mr. Clay continued. Suppose it is, when do you derive your authority to enforce any contract made between a sovereign State and a corporation? If you are forbidden by the Constitution to place a branch in a State, can you delegate such an authority? Can you, in other words, delegate what you have not, to a corporation? Forbidden to effect an object directly, can you achieve it indirectly?

The project of the Senator from Virginia proceeds upon the supposition that the Constitution has not granted any power to Congress to establish a National Bank. If, therefore, a branch is admitted within a State, it is there, in virtue of the will, under the authority of the laws, and subject to the jurisdiction of that State. It is, consequently, amenable to, and may be dealt with by the power of the State, according to the pleasure of the State. The Senator inquired if it were not competent to Great Britain to admit, if she pleased, the establishment of a branch or office of a Bank of the United States within her limits? Most undoubtedly she may, and it would be an analogous case to the admission of such a branch by a State. Upon the supposition of the admission of such a branch, would it not be subject to the Parliament of Great Britain? Could the fact that the corporation, whose branch was thus received, was created by a foreign sovereignty, exert any restraint upon the power of the British Parliament in dealing, as it pleased, with the alien or emigrant branch which it had thus received?

The branch, located within the State by the consent of the State, to all intents and purposes would be a local institution, governed by the local laws. That, I think, would be the case of any branch unconditionally admitted by the Legislature of a State. But, if you organize a bank within this District, and, in the terms of its charter, announce to the States that branches can only be admitted within their limits, by their consent and authority, you necessarily invoke the several States to deliberate on the question of admission which they are thus called upon to decide. And, if they may consent or not consent, according to their option, they may consent absolutely or upon conditions, according to the views which they may happen to take, not of the interest of the whole Union, but of their several communities. That a power which, if it exist, beyond all question was delegated for the general good, and to be exercised by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, is devolved upon each of twenty-six state sovereignties, to be executed according to their respective opinions of the interests of each of them.

And can it be doubted that the consent of the several States (if, indeed, any of them did consent) would be coupled with various restrictions and conditions according to what they might deem best for their several communities? The taxing power would probably be insisted upon by all of them. The Bank would be told, yes, you may establish a branch, but you must pay the same tax that the local Banks are subject to. We cannot receive a stranger within our borders and let him fare better than the natives. And who could withstand the force of that argument before the people of any State in the Union? Other conditions would be sought to be imposed; such as the nature of the business to be transacted by the branch, the rates of exchange, the denomination of notes, the participation of the state authorities in the direction, &c. A fruitful source of contention, in some States, would be the place of location of the branch; just as we have seen the terminus or commencement of a canal or railroad, or McAdamsized road, distracting and agitating a whole State.

Another question of great importance would be the degree of legal protection which the branches would enjoy in the several States which might admit them. Concede the power of Congress to establish a National Bank, and the right to protect its existence and its operations, necessarily results to Congress. Deny that power, and it must be wholly dependent upon the States. The committee have inserted in this bill adequate provisions to punish counterfeits of the issues of the Bank, and its officers, agents, and servants, who may embezzle its funds. These provisions are valid and will be effectual, on the supposition of the existence, in the Federal Government, of a power to establish a National Bank; but, if no such power exist, or, if existing, you forbear to execute it, these provisions will lose all their force and efficacy. For Congress cannot, if it is not authorized to establish, or does not mean to establish a National Bank, pass penal laws operating beyond the territory of this District. The enactment of penal legislation, operating to deprive a man of life or liberty, is the highest imaginable exercise of human authority. Congress cannot extend its protection of the banks of the District of Columbia, beyond the limits of the District into the limits of the States. These alone must afford them protection, or they would have there no legal protection. Now what would be the condition of this Fiscal Bank, as to crimes committed against it in the States? In the States refusing its admission of branches?

My friend from Virginia has argued to

prove that Congress possesses the power to make such a Bank as this; that when it is brought into existence by the authority of Congress, its corporate capacity is complete; and, that Congress may invest it with the privilege of contracting with the States for the introduction of its branches. When introduced, he thinks the purposes of its institution may be accomplished. There is no doubt, I repeat, that Congress may create such a Bank; but it is, nevertheless, nothing more nor less than a Bank of the District of Columbia. If it should have any exterior action, through offices or agencies situated beyond the District, that exterior action would not result from the legislation of Congress, but from the legislation of the States by which their consent was granted to establish these offices or agencies within their limits. And the States would have just as much a right to allow of these offices or agencies whether there was any grant from Congress or not to the corporation, in its charter, to establish them. For there can be no doubt, I presume, that the Bank of the Metropolis might now establish such an office or agency in any State that would permit it, notwithstanding the silence of its charter on that subject. The Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, it has been understood, has or had its agencies in other States, which must have depended solely upon the toleration of their laws.

No amendment to the charter, made by the committee, has commanded, from the Senator from Virginia, warmer commendation than that which denies to the Parent Bank all power of discounting within the District, and compels it to transact that part of the business of banking, through its offices, beyond the District. Considered as a National Bank with branches, emanating from, and protected within the States, by the national authority, I think that feature is worthy of all the Senators' admiration. But if it is to be regarded as a mere District Bank, springing from the power of local legislation, possessed by Congress, it would be certainly a most anomalous, if not ridiculous feature. In this view of it, Congress will have made, in virtue of its local power of legislation, a great District Bank, which is strip of all essential power of banking within the District, and transacts all its important business beyond the boundaries of the District. We shall have made a sort of monster indeed, with a body, destitute of life, animation or action where it abides, but which may throw out all around it into the States its long and huge paws or branches to conduct the most extensive operations there! Mr. President, is this such a National Bank as the people of the United States expect from Congress?

The Senator from Virginia has invoked a spirit of concession, compromise and conciliation in our deliberations. I believe, sir, that I have not been heretofore found wanting in yielding to the influence of such a spirit. But there are some cases of principle which admit of no compromise, and I fear that this is one. The question is a National Bank or no National Bank, constitutionality or unconstitutionality, power or no power. How are these opposite properties or qualities to be reconciled or compromised?—There is no mean or middle term. If you establish a really National Bank, emanating from, sustained and protected by the power of Congress, and operating within the States, without their consent or control, those who deny the existence of the constitutional power of Congress to construct such an institution are dissatisfied, and think they are called upon to yield every thing. And, on the other hand, if you establish a mere District Bank, with branching powers in the States, dependent upon their will, the friends of the constitutional power of Congress think that you mock the people with an incompetent institution and call upon them to surrender every thing.

And this, it seems to me, is the sort of concession or compromise which the Senator from Virginia calls upon us to make—a concession of every thing on our side and nothing on his—a compromise in which he gets all and gives nothing! We were extremely glad, Mr. President, to find the honorable Senator, although under another respectable flag, uniting with the Whigs to bring about that great change in the administration of the General Government, which commenced on the 4th of March last. Some of us indulged the hope that, profiting by the illustrious example of his lamented neighbors Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, he might come to the conclusion that the Bank power was no longer an open or disputable question; but, if he could not agree with them and us, we hoped that other instances, on important measures, of concurrence of opinion between us might compensate for this sole difference. For one, I was disposed to leave the Senator in the undisturbed possession of his opinion, hoping that, if he could not unite with us in establishing an effectual National Bank, that we might do without his vote on that question. But I would ask him, if it be kind or right in him to seek to disturb us in the quiet enjoyment of our opinions? If he cannot come to the twenty-six or twenty-seven Whig Senators, who believe that Congress has the constitutional power to establish a National Bank, ought he to endeavor to drag them to him? Is not such a process against all the laws of gravitation? [Here Mr. Rives said that the amendment he proposed was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.] That is true, and the Senator is entitled to all the benefit he can derive from that fact. I feel quite sure, however, that the Secretary does not entertain a different opinion of the constitutional power of Congress from ours. I must, then, entreat the Senator from

Virginia to forbear pressing his amendment, and, if he cannot give up his own peculiar opinion, to leave us in the undisturbed enjoyment of our long cherished convictions.

He thinks indeed, that the Bank power is a question not so firmly settled, by repeated decisions, as I have supposed it to be. Why, sir, how stands the matter? Twenty-seven years ago, Mr. Madison considered and treated it as a settled question. After that a new Bank of the United States was established, which lasted twenty years. During its existence two decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, (the Bank with the State of Ohio and McCulloch vs. Maryland, involving the taxing and penal powers of the States,) one, if not both, unanimously pronounced, affirmed the existence of the power. In Congress, in 1832, a bill passed by considerable majorities to recharter the Bank. Public opinion, in all the various modes of its manifestation, in legislative assemblies and in popular meetings, has proclaimed the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank. It is not true that the re-election of Gen. Jackson was a decision adverse to the Bank power. For, in his veto of the recharter, he admitted the utility of a Bank, and stated that, if applied to, he could have furnished a plan. He was voted for, therefore, by large numbers, in my personal knowledge he was by many, under a full expectation that, if re-elected, a National Bank would be established. In the case of Mr. Van Buren's election, the single question of Bank or no Bank was not fairly put in issue. It was mixed up with others; and one, if not two of his competitors, were not understood to be unconditionally in favor of the power.

It has been argued that we must incorporate this amendment in the charter, and pass it in that form, or we shall get no Bank; and allusions have been distinctly made to opinions entertained elsewhere. I do not think that it is compatible with the respect which is due to the Chief Magistrate, or to the dignity and independence of the Senate, to make such allusions. Whatever inferences gentlemen may have felt themselves at liberty to draw, I am perfectly confident that the President has given authority to no one to say how, in a given contingency, he would act. Such a gratuitous intimation, in advance, on a question of such delicacy and difficulty, I think I am not mistaken when I say, his sense of official propriety would restrain him from making. And my confidence in the patriotism and honor of the President, and in his devotion to the cause which I brought him into power, is so great, that I feel perfectly persuaded that he cannot fail to look at any measure which Congress may mature and present to his consideration, with an anxious desire, if he can, to conform his judgment to that of the legislative department. I will not, for the reason already assigned, advert to the facts and circumstances on which I indulge hope, and from which I draw inferences variant from those which have been expressed.

But, sir, is it quite certain that such a Bank as the Senator from Virginia would alone make is really better than no Bank? All must feel that the Bank controversy has had sufficient duration and sufficient bitterness. It should be the desire of all to see it terminated, and harmony once more restored, if not forever, at least for a period of twenty years. Pass an old fashioned Bank, with only such improvements as experience has clearly demonstrated to be necessary; such a Bank as the people want and demand; such as the committee have reported, and I believe, in less than six months, that we shall have on this subject tranquility and acquiescence. For, sir, notwithstanding threats by our political opponents to attempt to repeal a charter, passed by majorities according to all the requirements of the constitution, I do not believe that if it should pass, they are going before the intelligent people of the United States upon such a question. I think their sober second thoughts will restrain them from making such an appeal to the moral judgment of mankind. But, if they do, it is impossible for me to doubt the issue of such a contest.

Are we sure that if we pass a Bank, whose operations are wholly dependent upon the separate movement of twenty-six States, we shall secure the desired repose? I fear not. I fear that such an institution will be but the commencement of our Bank troubles; but the veritable of the Bank controversy. We shall throw among the people a new apple of discord. All the old prejudices against a Bank will be revived, and they will be aggravated and augmented by the new questions and new issues with which this perilous scheme is surrounded. Can power be derived to the General Government, directly or indirectly, by the consent of a State? Shall the States consent to the admission of branches? With or without conditions? Shall they be received without being liable to the same tax as the local Banks pay? Shall the Bank be allowed to plant them wherever it pleases in a State or in a city, to be designated by the Legislature? These and other questions may agitate and distract this people from Maine to Louisiana. They will absorb all other political questions, and I apprehend completely engross the public mind. I tremble at the consequences, and no man can foresee the final issue of such a tremendous struggle.

What is to be done in this unpleasant state of things? The path of duty lies broad, clear and straight before us. We have convictions, strong and unshaken convictions, of what ought to be done. And these convictions coincide with the opinions and the wishes of the People. The theory of our Government,

the spirit of all free institutions, and the genius of liberty, incite us to the Legislative and Executive departments of Government should be independent and uncontrolled in their respective spheres of action, the one by the other. Can we give up our deliberate judgment to mere presumption of what may be the judgments of others? No, sir, that is too great a sacrifice to ask of independent freemen, representing independent and enlightened freemen. Our true course is, to mature the measure, according to all the lights of our understanding, and to the deliberate dictates of our best judgment, and transmit it, as perfect as, in our consciences, we can make it, to the co-ordinate branch of the Government. Upon receiving it, his duties, his responsibility, his rights will accrue; and among them, the most precious is, that of examining the measure with all the freedom and independence which belong to his high station.

Let us hope for concurrence between the two departments of Government; but, if there should not be, their disagreement will not be the greatest of public calamities—a greater would be a voluntary surrender or sacrifice of the conscientious judgment and constitutional independence of the one to the other. If, after both have acted, there should be any development of a difference of opinion between them, the exact point of difference will be seen; and then, in a spirit of mutual liberality and concession, some measure may possibly be devised which will obviate all difficulties. I will not anticipate any disagreement of opinion between the Legislative and Executive authorities; but if it should unfortunately occur, it will not be the first instance of the kind, nor upon this Bank subject, in our history. If, in the midst of a disastrous war, President Madison and Congress could not agree, as to the proper organization of a Bank of the United States, and their disagreement does not seriously affect the public interests, surely, if unfortunately we must, I hope we may differ in a season of profound peace, in respect to the proper constitution of such an institution, without the infliction of any irreparable evil upon our country.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY, OF KY., IN THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES, On his amendment to the Bank Bill, Tuesday, July 27th.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, said that the defect of hearing still continuing, to which he alluded yesterday, depriving him of the satisfaction of hearing other Senators, and preventing him from so regulating or modulating his voice as to be favorably heard by them, he had occasion for all the kind indulgence of the Senate in the few observations which he now meant to address to it. During the progress of this bill, Mr. President, it has been clearly manifested that there is a decided majority of the Senate in favor of the establishment of a National Bank. For himself, he believed that it stood out prominently as the first among those measures of relief which he fervently hoped would be sent out by Congress, from its present session, to re-establish the business and the prosperity of the country. Other measures would undoubtedly extend much relief, but it would be limited and not general; whilst every section, every interest, every person, rich and poor, would be benefited by the blessing of a sound currency. If we pass all other contemplated measures, and fail to pass this, we shall fall far short of the just expectations of a suffering people. But the passage of this only, without any other measure, would have fully justified the convocation of Congress.

But notwithstanding the urgent necessity of a National Bank, it is well known on all sides of the Senate, that the bill as it at present stands, in respect to the branching power of the bank, cannot pass this body; but will be rejected by a majority of 26 to 25, if all the members be present. Under these painful circumstances, what ought to be done? Shall we return home without fulfilling the hopes of those who sent us here, in respect to a National Bank? We have thought it due to the country, and to our own obligations, to leave no honorable means unemployed to bring about a concurrence of opinion, if possible, among those members of the Senate who agree as to the necessity of a National Bank. We have accordingly conferred and consulted together, and interchanged opinions and views, in that spirit of conciliation and concession which should ever animate those who are united in opinion as to the object to be accomplished, but are unfortunately divided on subordinate points. We have not looked beyond the Senate. He (Mr. C.) does not know, does not wish, and has not sought to know the opinion of the chief of a co-ordinate branch of the government, in respect to the proposition which he was about to submit. Not that he was wanting in high respect, personal and official, for the exalted person to whom he alluded, but because it was, in his (Mr. C.) judgment, against the spirit and genius of free institutions, that the deliberations of the Legislative branch of the Government, during the progress of a great measure under its consideration, should be affected or regulated by opinions, real or imaginary, of the Executive head.

The result of the consultation to which he has referred, has been an amendment of the 16th fundamental rule, which he was about to propose. That amendment proposes a modification of the branching power of the bank as reported by the committee. He adheres (and he believes all of the nineteen political friends who voted with him in rejecting the amendment proposed by the Senator from Virginia, Mr. Rives, adhere) to the unsha-

ken conviction that the best form to confer that power on the bank is that which was proposed by the committee. Their preference remains entirely unchanged. But seeing that it was impracticable to carry through the Senate a bill with that modification of the power, they and their differing brethren have anxiously sought a substitute which might be satisfactory to all. This he hoped was found in the amendment which he would now read:

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any territory or district of the United States, and in any State, with the assent of such State; and when established, the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress: Provided, in respect to any State which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of such office or offices within it, the assent of the said State shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that when it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the Constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the States whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

Two opposite opinions prevail as to the branching power. According to one, the previous assent of the States is necessary; according to the other, it is not. The difficulty has been to reconcile these conflicting opinions. That is the object of this amendment. We, who think the power exists in Congress, cannot consent to surrender or renounce it. We can consent to no bill which might be construed to imply such surrender or renunciation. But we think that, in creating this corporation, it will possess no more nor less power than is conferred upon it by Congress in the charter which brings it into existence. It is not, in our view, indispensable that it should possess the branching power unrestricted. We are satisfied that that unrestricted power should remain, where we respectfully think the Constitution has placed it, in Congress, and that Congress should forbear to invest the bank with the right to exercise it.

To the opposite opinion, held by our friends, we are disposed so far to concede as to admit that the bank shall not be allowed, in the first instance, to establish an office of discount and deposit in any State, without the previous assent of its Legislature. But, then, we think it but right and reasonable to require that the State should signify its pleasure in some specified time, and in some practicable mode. Accordingly, the amendment, which recognizes the right of the State to prevent the introduction of a branch within it, asks that this right should be exercised at some time during the period of the first session of the Legislature after the passage of this act; and requires that its dissent, if it be opposed to the introduction of the branch, should be announced in unequivocal and unconditional terms. Is it unjust or improper, when conceding to the State such a power, the amendment requires that it should be exercised within a reasonable time? Without such a limitation, the question of the establishment of branches within the States might be an agitating question during the whole period of the twenty years of the existence of the charter. With it, the question must be definitively settled in less than a year from this time. Is it not a great and sufficient concession from those who do not think that any assent of the States is necessary, to admit that every one of the twenty-six States may prevent the introduction of a branch within it upon two conditions: 1st. That they dissent, and, 2dly, dissent during the period of the first session of their respective Legislatures? Will any one say that the question should remain an open and disturbing question for the long space of twenty years? Is it at all unreasonable to require that it should be settled within the period—which varies from two to six months—of the first session of the Legislature? It may be objected that the amendment presumes assent if the Legislature remain silent, or does not assent unconditionally or dissent. But is it unusual to infer assent from silence? Is it unreasonable to suppose that, if a State cannot bring itself to dissent to the introduction of a branch, the introduction of a branch within its limits cannot be any very calamitous event?

According to the amendment, there are four cases in which offices of discount and deposit may be established. 1st. Where a legislature, whose citizens have subscribed 2,000 shares, require one. 2d. Where any State assents. 3d. Where the first session of the legislature after the passage of this act shall have expired without its declaring unconditionally its assent or its dissent. And, 4th. In any State whatever, within whose limits it may be necessary and proper to establish a branch, to carry into effect any of the powers granted by the Constitution, and Congress shall require it to be established. It may be said that this fourth case asserts the power, and recognizes the right in Congress to establish branches whenever it thinks proper to accomplish the purposes of any of the granted powers of the Constitution, and so it does; but it asserts the power in the language of the Constitution. If the Constitution has granted the power, it asserts the power; if it has denied the power, it does not assert the power. We think it has granted the power; and, in

using its language, we mean distinctly to assert the power. But those who do not think it grants the power, may, nevertheless, well consent to the use of the language employed. It proposes no immediate exercise of the power to establish branches. That is not now necessary. It provides for it contingently; and, when the question of establishing offices actually arises in Congress, every one may interpret the clause in the amendment according to his conscientious convictions. Without the insertion of the provision in the charter recognizing the power of Congress to establish branches, if a State dissent, Congress could not enforce on the bank the establishment of a branch within the limits of the dissenting State, however urgent the necessity, without an express reservation of such right, after, after granting a charter, Congress could not add new and onerous conditions to it.

What will be the practical operation of the amendment? The bank cannot be organized, so as to commence business, before the 1st of January next. After it is organized, it will require some two or three months to make the necessary preliminary preparations, to put the branches into operation. Many, if not most, of the State Legislatures begin their next sessions on the first Monday in December next. The sessions of the greater number of these will have terminated before the bank is ready to locate its branches. Most of the State Legislatures will probably readily and unconditionally assent to the establishment of branches within their respective limits. Few, if any, of those who do not expressly assent, will dissent; so that, by the time that the bank is prepared to plant its branches, most of the States will either have expressly assented to their establishment, or by their silence have authorized an implied assent. If there should be some half a dozen States that expressly dissent, that fact will not at all impair the utility of this national institution. For if in the large commercial capitals of the Atlantic States, and if at Cincinnati and Louisville, or Lexington, in the interior, branches be established, all the national purposes of the institution may be fully accomplished.

Thus, Mr. President, may this indispensable national agent be put into complete operation by March or April, at the furthest. Whereas, if it be not established at this session, and can be at the next, it would probably be next fall twelve-month before the nation can realize the benefits anticipated from a Bank of the United States.

These are the views, sir, (said Mr. C.) which he had taken of this deeply interesting question. He believed he shared them with those friends who have hitherto acted with him. We consider that we have made a great sacrifice of our own wishes and preferences in consenting to the proposed modification of the branching power. But it has been made for our country and our friends. And he ardently hoped that there would be a just appreciation of the concession, and the spirit of the concession, now proposed; that it would be met here and elsewhere by a corresponding friendly spirit; and that the whole nation might rejoice in having once more restored to it the inestimable benefits of a sound currency, regulated exchanges, revived business, and restored prosperity.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

"Off with" their heads! "so much for Bocking-ham!" [Shakespeare.]
— "Nine civil kens and their dam At one fell swoop!" [Anonymous.]
"The recent demonstration of public sentiment, on the list of Executive duties, as characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require particularity, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of election, and the contraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power in, unfilled or incompetent hands." [Jackson's Inaugural Address, March 4, 1829.]

Washington April 30, 1839.
My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 21st ult., and of informing you that ALL THE REMOVALS and APPOINTMENTS you recommended, were made on the day your letter was received.

With respect your friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.
—Madison Sentinel.
"The people have more reason to fear too few removals than too many."
—Amos Kendall.

We have placed at the head of this article a few of the watch words of ruthless prescription under which the opposition, when in power, rallied, in order to remind them of by-gone days, and to refresh their memories when they take a similar hue and cry against the present administration. President Tyler has a highly important duty to perform to the country in the exercise of the power of removal from office; for the good old republican test—"is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?"—formed the very least of the qualifications of thousands of those who were appointed to office under the two last administrations; and it is his duty to the country, that all who received office for partisan services and because they were "faithful to the party," should be removed forthwith. The system of reform in the government would be incomplete without it, and as soon as the President is released from his pressing duties connected with the session of Congress, the most rigid scrutiny into these matters will be made, and all incompetent and faithless officers, who have received appointment as the reward of partisan services, or who have brought their official patronage in conflict with the freedom of elections, may, we learn, expect to take up their line of march to the obscurity of private life, when they ought never to have left. Then may we expect to hear the tocsin sound—

ed from Maine to Louisiana, of "prosecution, high-handed persecution," &c. &c. with a total disregard and disbelief of the good cause, which the President had for removal. President Tyler will remove an officer except for good cause, and he solicits a thorough scrutiny and investigation by the public of his reasons for such removals: he does not fear the light. What would be thought of him if he should, without any cause whatever, perform such an act as is understood by the above letter from Mr. Van Buren, removing, at the solicitation of an individual, whole groups of officers, for no other cause than that they did not belong to the party, and filling the vacancies thereby created with creatures and tools who were ready to do his bidding, whatever it might be? This would be highly disgraceful and discreditable to a private individual, but such a reckless and wanton act performed by the President of the United States, evinces a degradation of feeling and a subversion to the vilest radicalism of party which has ever taken place in this or any other country. The creatures of such a feeling, who have been called by such motives to fill the high and important offices of a great and virtuous people, ought to be ejected from office forthwith, and President Tyler would be untrue to himself and the country if he permitted them to remain longer in office, outraging by their incompetency, dishonesty and improper sense of decency and patriotism, the institutions of the government.

Newbern Spectator.

AN AMUSING HUMBUG.

Benton, whose fastidious harangues are good for dyspepsia, in a late display, asserted upon the authority of "honest Levi Woodbury," that Van Buren's administration could have got through the year with the appropriations made last winter.

He says, speaking of Woodbury's assertion, in one of his "puleerizing speeches,"

"You have all heard his declaration; and I now call upon him to say whether I have mistaken his assertion, or whether time and reflection, or the arguments of his opponents, have induced him to retract, or qualify his important declaration. I pause for a reply."

Mr. Woodbury stood up and reiterated his declaration.

"Mr. Benton. Good! I must request the Senator to write down his statements in his own words, and deliver it to me to be incorporated in my speech. I will put it in the body of the speech. It shall be printed in great letters; they should be of gold letters—large and shining—each a digit long. It shall be printed in staring capitals, that the old farmers—the producing classes—the bees which make the honey, not the drones who eat it—that all the friends of their country, no matter how classed in party politics—no matter how they voted at the last election—that they, one and all, may see and read, and reading, remember forever, this authentic declaration, that Mr. Van Buren's Administration would have gone through the year, if it had been continued in power, without having required one additional dollar from the people."

Mr. Woodbury handed his statement to Mr. Benton. It was in these words:

"Mr. Woodbury states in reply to the question of Mr. Benton, that the means possessed and expected to accrue, were fully equal to all the computed and proper expenditures, and would defray the whole of any unforeseen accident should intervene."

"Sir, said Mr. B. addressing himself to the President of the Senate, we have got you! We hold you in the gripe of the hand!"

This is decidedly the feeblest attempt at humbug, we have encountered. It is diverting, nevertheless, and graphic too. "The means possessed and expected to accrue," "if no unforeseen accident should intervene"—a very safe answer indeed! "Honest Levi" has a little more cunning than most people imagine.

But the very idea of Woodbury's knowing anything about the "accruing" revenue, is laughable. When at the head of the Treasury, his estimates never came within five millions of the result—and sometimes departed from it eighteen millions. During the last year, he told Congress the finances were in a most prosperous condition—and all the obligations of the Government could be promptly met—and within sixty days, he sent to the House a modest entreaty for authority to issue five millions of Treasury notes to save the Government from immediate protest; and a bill was immediately introduced and passed in the day and night to save the faith of the nation!

"Expected to accrue"—"unforeseen accident"—Good—very good!

Richmond Whig.

Dreadful Effects of Lightning.—During a thunder storm on Thursday evening last, the house of a Mr. Armstrong, on Wrightsville Sound, about eight miles from town, was struck by the lightning. Mr. Armstrong, his wife, and three or four children, who were all on the lower floor, were laid prostrate in a state of insensibility. Mrs. A. was the first to recover—On looking about she found that one of her children, a boy about twelve years of age, was dead, and her husband and a badly hurt as to be helpless. It is doubtful how long he will live. Three children ached in a garret room were on injured. A horse standing near the house and a hog under it were also killed by the same shock.

Wilmington Chron.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, August 6.

THE FAIR.

THE Ladies of the Female Benevolent Society attached to the Presbyterian Church in this place, intend holding a Fair at the Masonic Hall on Friday of August Court, (the 27th.) The proceeds are to be applied to the improvement of the interior of the Church, and to making more comfortable seats. If so good an object as this will not induce a liberal patronage, we are sure that nothing we can say would have any effect.

The commercial news by the Great Western, has caused a rise of 25 cents per barrel in the price of Flour at New York. It is now 5.62 to 5.67. The Cotton market was not affected.

The Branch of the State Bank of Illinois, at Jacksonville, was entered by false keys on the night of the 11th ultimo, and robbed of about ninety thousand dollars, twelve thousand of which was specie. The books, papers, and evidences of debt, were cut up, mutilated, and destroyed by the robbers; for whom and the money, a reward of five thousand dollars has been offered by the Bank.

We lately noticed the death of Judge Reid, late Governor of Florida. We learn that a son and daughter of the Governor have since died of the same disease.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been made by this tribunal in the following cases, since our last notice:

Per Daniel, J., in *Powell v. Jones & Roles*, in Equity, from Northampton; decree for Plaintiff.

Also, in *Fox v. Alexander*, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; affirming the decree below.

Also, in *James v. Clark*, from Pitt; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in *State v. Fore & Chesnut*, from Lenoir; affirming the judgment below.

Per Gaston, J., in *Parker v. Hinson*, in Equity, from Wayne; dismissing the bill.

Also, in *Hewlett's heirs v. Thompson* and others, in Equity, from Guilford; declaring the plaintiffs entitled to an account.

Also, in *Rawles v. Ponton*, in Equity, from Northampton; reversing the decree in part.

Also, in *Lindsay v. King*, from Rockingham; affirming the judgment below.

Register.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

It gives us pleasure to state that, never before, was the prospect of our University so flattering. The present Session has opened so auspiciously, that the Executive Committee have been compelled, in order to accommodate the Students consequently, to contract for the immediate erection of two additional buildings to be used as dormitories. The buildings will contain, each eight rooms, and the undertakers have stipulated to deliver them finished by the first of January next.

It is exceedingly gratifying to observe, that our citizens begin more and more to appreciate the advantages offered to them in the education of their children by our Home Institutions. Formerly, it was so fashionable to undervalue every thing at home, that many parents thought the education of their children could not be accomplished short of Yale or Harvard. But this miserable taste and worse policy has become exploded, and due justice is now rendered to our native literature and institutions.

Register.

Lunatic Asylum.—Almost every State in the Union has an Asylum for the comfortable accommodation of those unfortunate beings who, deprived of reason, have the strongest claims upon the humanity of their fellow beings. But North Carolina can boast of no such Institution, though the recent Census discloses the astonishing fact, that she has within her limits, five hundred and eighty persons of this description!

Ibid.

A Plot Discovered.—The New Orleans papers contain intelligence of the discovery of a contemplated insurrection among the negroes of the plantations bordering on the river from Natchez to Baton Rouge. The Courier of July 21 says:

"We have had a negro insurrection, or rather it was on the point of breaking out, when the plot was discovered. All the white population from Natchez to Baton Rouge, and all the negroes refusing to join the insurrectionists, were to be assassinated. There are in our prison twenty-two negroes who have been given up by their masters; about a dozen more are expected to-day, to be examined and tried. White men are implicated in this servile plot, and were to have been the principal leaders. One of them was taken yesterday near Jackson; he is safe in prison with the negroes. A rumor prevailed yesterday that he would be hung without form of trial. Since Saturday, no one has slept. The militia and citizens keep guard around the prison, and the patrol maintain an active watch, &c."

Twenty-seventh Congress.

EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, July 22.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, the Bankrupt Bill was taken up in the Senate, and read by sections, Mr. Berrien explaining the objects. The bill having been gone through, and some trivial verbal amendments made, with a view to give time for the preparation of other amendments, Mr. Smith moved to go into executive session; which motion prevailed.

Friday, July 23.

The Bankrupt bill was again taken up, and a debate of some length occurred on an amendment offered by Mr. Nicholson to include banking institutions. The bill was then laid on the table, and the amendment ordered to be printed; but at the suggestion of Mr. Clay, its consideration was again resumed. Some amendments having been made, the bill was reported to the Senate as amended.

Mr. Prentiss delivered his views at considerable length against the general features of the bill; after which the question was taken, and the bill ordered to be engrossed—yeas 27, nays 22.

Saturday, July 24.

The Bankrupt Bill was read a third time, and the question being "Shall this bill pass?" Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Walker and Mr. Berrien advocated the bill, and Mr. Buchanan opposed it.

Mr. Prentiss said, as the question involved very important principles, he would move that the question be taken by yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on the passage of the bill, the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kear, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Young—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright—23.

The Bank Bill was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Clay, and the question on agreeing with the committee on the several amendments ordered to be taken separately. Several of the amendments were concurred in.

Monday, July 26.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up. The amendments made in committee having been gone through with, other amendments were proposed.

An amendment offered by Mr. Huntington, to restrict the issue of notes to not less than \$5, instead of \$10, was lost, the vote being 25 to 25.

An amendment offered by Mr. Benton, prohibiting members of Congress from being stockholders, or from being counsel or attorney for the bank or any of its branches, or in any way employed by it, was also rejected—yeas 23, nays 28.

An amendment offered by Mr. Tappan, asserting the power of Congress, under the constitution, to repeal the act at pleasure, was rejected—yeas 21, nays 28.

Mr. King moved an amendment to exclude the President, Vice President, heads of departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. from all discounts in the bank or its branches. Rejected—yeas 23, nays 27.

The proceedings on the bill occupied the Senate until near five o'clock.

Tuesday, July 27.

Mr. Preston introduced a bill, on leave, to amend the act entitled an act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico; which bill was twice read, and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was again taken up.

Mr. Morehead delivered a speech of two hours' length in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Calhoun, Allen, Benton and others rejoined.

Mr. Simmons then moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday on the proposition to limit the issue of notes to a denomination of not less than five dollars. He had voted in the negative, but from conversations with his friends, it was thought desirable, in the present state of the currency, to make the proposed change. The motion prevailed—yeas 27, nays 23.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Benton, and advocated by Mr. Smith of Indiana.

The question was then taken on Mr. Huntington's amendment, restricting the issue of notes to a denomination of not less than five dollars; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 22. Mr. Clay then addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of an amendment regulating the establishment of offices of discount and deposit in the several states and territories. [The speech and amendment will be found in another column.]

Mr. Rives followed at great length against the amendment.

The debate was continued by Mr. Preston in favor, and by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Walker and Mr. Buchanan in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Clay rejoined, and was followed by Mr. Rives in reply at very considerable length; when the question was taken, and the amendment adopted—yeas 25, nays 24.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard,

Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—25.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

The Senate then adjourned, after a protracted session of seven hours.

Wednesday, July 28.

The bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with Mexico, was reported from the committee on foreign relations, read three several times by general consent, and passed.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications, &c. was taken up, and considered, and postponed until Saturday next.

The Fiscal Bank Bill was read a third time; and after some discussion, the question was taken, and the bill passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—26.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—23.

Thursday, July 29.

Mr. Mangum, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill from the House for the establishment of a home squadron, without amendment.

Also, the bill to provide for the navy pensions, with an amendment to strike out the second section.

This bill having been taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Mangum explained the object of the committee in striking out the second section.

A debate of some length occurred; after which the question was taken on striking out the second section, and decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 23.

Other amendments were proposed, and the debate continued, when the further consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

The bill for the renewal of the banks of the District of Columbia was next taken up, and the debate upon it continued for some time; when its farther consideration was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 22.

The business of the morning hour was the consideration of the report and resolution, presented yesterday from the committee on commerce, for the appointment of a committee to sit during the recess, for the purpose of taking evidence at the principal ports of entry and elsewhere, as to the operation of the existing system and rates of duties on imports upon the manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial interests of the country, and of procuring, generally, such information as may be useful to Congress in any revision of the revenue laws which may be attempted at the next session.

The debate upon this resolution was continued beyond the morning hour, and until the adjournment.

Friday, July 27.

The debate was continued on the resolution from the committee on commerce, and the question being taken, the resolution was adopted—yeas 106, nays 104.

Mr. McKen moved to reconsider the vote, and offered his reasons. Mr. Stokely replied. Mr. Proffit moved the previous question, but the house adjourned without taking it.

Saturday, July 24.

The vote being taken on Mr. McKen's motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday, the motion prevailed—yeas 106, nays 90—and the resolution was laid on the table.

The bill in relation to duties and drawbacks, commonly known as the revenue bill, was taken up in committee of the whole, and sometime spent in the consideration of it, when the committee rose, reported, progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, July 26.

The consideration of the bill in relation to duties and drawbacks, was again resumed in committee of the whole, and the debate continued.

Tuesday, July 27.

The bill in relation to duties and drawbacks was again taken up in committee, and the debate resumed.

Mr. Underwood made some statements and arguments on the subject of retaliatory duties; and offered an amendment to counteract the high duties upon tobacco in France.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Kennedy of Md. submitted an amendment to the revenue bill, which being one of some detail he desired to have it printed; which was agreed to.

Wednesday, July 28.

A resolution was adopted, by a vote of 113 to 83, to close the debate in committee of the whole on the revenue bill at 12 o'clock on Friday next.

The bill in relation to duties and drawbacks was again taken up in committee of the whole, and the debate continued.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the bill from the Senate to incorporate the sub-

scribers to a Fiscal Bank of the United States was read the first and second time, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Pickens, which of the two bills the gentleman from Pennsylvania meant to present Mr. Sergeant said, he would present the bill from the Senate; though he would not be understood to say that it might not need some amendments.

Thursday, July 29.

Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for outfit and salaries of diplomatic agents; which, after some conversation, was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Levy introduced a bill making further provision for the suppression of hostilities in Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The bill in relation to duties and drawbacks was again taken up in committee of the whole, and the debate continued.

The following from the Arkansas State Gazette informs us that the Commission for running the western line of that State have terminated their labors:

"Through the politeness of a gentleman, one of the engineering corps, we learn that the Commissioners who have, for some time, been engaged in running the boundary line between the United States and the Texian Republic, completed their appointment at the north end on Thursday, the 24th ultimo. The line strikes Red river one mile and a half above the White Oak Shoals, near Mr. David Lloyd's, on range 28, about 60 yards below range 29. The timber has been cut about ten feet on each side of the line, making an opening of twenty feet the whole length of the line; mounds have also been raised at every mile five feet high."

A New System of Telegraphy.—One of the most important and useful inventions we have seen for a long time is a new system of telegraphs invented by Monsieur Gonon, now temporarily a resident of this city. The plan is now in successful operation in this city, and to an extent which will give any one, at a glance almost, an idea of its utility and value. For the Government it would prove an all-important invention in time of war or of threatened danger, and for individuals both useful and important in time of peace. Two stations have recently been erected—the one here upon the top of the north wing of the Capitol, and the other at Bladenburg, five miles distant. A correspondence between the two is despatched with marvellous rapidity and correctness; and a message of four hundred words, if the stations were extended, could be transmitted from Washington to New York in fifteen or twenty minutes. The two stations have been erected here and at Bladenburg to illustrate to members of Congress and officers of the General Government, who may wish to see the plan in operation, the success of a telegraphic system which is not only different but superior to all other plans in operation here or abroad. Any one who may have the curiosity to become better acquainted with the system, may do so by visiting either of the stations on any day during this week.

Nat. Intel.

THE NATIONAL DOMAIN. We learn from the *Medonian* that the estimated quantity of public land unsold and now subject to private entry is 118, 173,441 acres.

The estimated quantity, surveyed and unsurveyed, not offered at public sale, is 103,418,863 acres.

The quantity which has been sold from the earliest period of the sales is 86,706, 724 acres.

The amount paid therefore by the purchasers has been \$121,112,435.

The quantity granted to each State and Territory, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 3,826,836 acres.

The quantity reserved from sale, exclusive of the 16th section, has been 837, 589 acres.

The estimated quantity of public land to which the Indian title has not been extinguished in the States and Territories, is 735,915,099.

In regard to the decision on the *Hebeas Corpus* in *McLeod's* case, the *New York Herald* says:—"The opinion of the Supreme Court was received, unofficially, in advance of the regular mail, at Washington on Tuesday, and we learn that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has given assurances to our Government, that no further steps will be taken by him until the case goes through the Courts of New York in the regular way."

As it is not impossible that Sir Robert Peel will be the next Prime Minister of England, the following remarks by him in canvassing the borough of Tamworth, have some interest in the present juncture of affairs between this country and Great Britain. "One of the best consumers," said he, "we have for our manufactures are the United States of America, a country with which I trust we shall long maintain the intimate relationship of friendship and peace. (Great cheers.) And, gentlemen, I do hope that neither country—that or this—will be mad enough to quarrel about a boundary line, when peace can be preserved without detriment to the honor of either—for the preservation of national honor should be always the first consideration. And I do hope that the good sense and moderation of both countries will avert any quarrel between the two nations who boast of a common

origin, who speak the same language, and between whom any collision would not take place without materially affecting the well-being of the human race."

Arrival of the Great Western.—The *Great Western*, Capt. Mackay, arrived at New York on Thursday, having made a passage from Bristol in 15 days.

The principal cause of importance from England, is in regard to the elections. The Tories have, no one anticipated, secured every thing before them. Mr. Sturt Peel will be made Prime Minister. The *Globe*, a whig paper, announces a majority of 50 to the Tories.

There is no later intelligence from China—and none of any account from the continent.

We may notice a slight improvement in cotton, notwithstanding the depression in almost every thing else.

Texas had advanced considerably. Flour was up 1s. 6d. bbl. American, in bond, sold at 24s. 25s. Bread stuffs were generally dear.

The *Ansburg Gazette* mentions a report current at Alexandria that the English troops had taken possession of the Abyssinian island of Djibouti.

Mr. Hume, the redoubtable champion of Free Trade, a candidate for Leeds, was defeated by Tories in the election in that town.

The great Repealer and Agitator, O'Connell, was also defeated in Dublin by a Tory majority of 166 votes; he has, however, been returned for Wexford.

The *London Herald* of the 14th says that the new treaty for the settlement of the affairs of the East was signed the day before by the representatives of France, Austria, Prussia, Russia and Great Britain. Intelligence had been received of the formal acceptance of the Port's ultimatum by Mehmet Ali.

Advices from Hanover announce the death of the Queen. Her funeral took place on the 7th inst.

In Rotterdam, (England), 60 lives were lost by the rolling over of a small vessel, in which 150 persons had entered for a launch.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, July 26.	
Cotton,	8 a 11
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 00 a 5 00
Leaf,	6 00 a 10 00
Fayetteville, July 26.	
Flour,	6 50 a 7 00
Salt—(sack),	1 90 a 2 25
(bushel),	75
Cotton,	7 a 10
Beeswax,	25 a 26

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun	Sat	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
29 Thursday,	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30 Friday,	5	4	6	20	21	22	23	24	25
31 Saturday,	5	6	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Sunday,	5	6	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2 Monday,	5	7	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
3 Tuesday,	5	8	27	28	29	30	31	1	2
4 Wednesday,	5	9	28	29	30	31	1	2	3

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1841.

Louis Whitefield, Richard Brown and wife Lucy, James Whitefield, and Louis Rimmer and wife Pol

vs. *Michael Waterfield and wife Sally, Abel Whitefield and wife Sally, John Whitefield, George Whitefield, Archibald Burch and wife Peggy*

[T] appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Michael Waterfield and Sally his wife, and Abel Whitefield, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six consecutive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of September next, then and there to answer the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of June, A. D. 1841.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price of Adv. 37 50.

Notice.

[T]HE undersigned forewarns all persons from trading for a note of hand, amount ten dollars, given by me to Daniel Waggoner, dated some time in the month of April last, and payable the 1st of January '42. Said note was obtained without valuable consideration, therefore I do not intend to pay it.

WM. S. MOORE.

July 31.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Camp Meetings.
BY Divine permission there will be two camp meetings on the Hillsborough circuit this year. One at Cedar Grove which will commence on Friday the 30th of August; and another at Lebanon, about thirteen or fourteen miles south of Hillsborough, to commence on Friday the 24th of September. Brethren in the Ministry are affectionately invited to attend.
S. D. BUMPASS.
July 22.

Piano Forte & Music STORE,
Petersburg, Va.

C. BORG & CO. have received during the present week **TEN PIANO FORTES**, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and vicinity who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.
They have also on hand a large assortment of **MUSIC** of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.
C. Borg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.
For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.
July 23.

Boarding House.
THE subscriber has made an addition to his house, and is prepared to accommodate more boarders than he has before done. It is situated one mile and three quarters north of Hillsborough, and boys wishing to attend the school, will find it a cheaper and better adapted to the prosecution of their studies, perhaps, than any other place. For further information inquire of Mr. W. J. Bingham.
A. C. MURDOCK.
July 1.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Javies Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marcellines do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stocking Drilling and Gingham,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribbons, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware.
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Lard and Brown Sugar.
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm-leaf Hats.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.
500 pounds Cotton Yarn.
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayhew's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.
ELI MURRAY & CO.
May 5.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Javies Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marcellines do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stocking Drilling and Gingham,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribbons, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware.
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Lard and Brown Sugar.
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Mole-skin and Palm-leaf Hats.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.
500 pounds Cotton Yarn.
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayhew's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.
ELI MURRAY & CO.
May 5.

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. E. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.
Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.
A. PARKS.
May 5.

PRIVATE Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.
There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.
The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be \$1.50 per annum, paid semi-annually, in advance.
Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subscriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the
Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N. C.
April 1.

Pine Shingles,

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, **PINE SHINGLES.**
JAMES S. SMITH.
April 5.

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1841, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
B Mrs Ann Lockhart Anderson Lucas or Joseph Mitchell
C James Monroe Bain
D David S. Blacklock
E Rev. Sidney D. Bumpass
F Jacob Cole
G Wm H Campbell
H Master Hammet Craig
I William North
J Bennett Denson
K Miss Mary Dungan
L John C Douglass
M Charles Freeland
N Thomas J Fowler
O Thomas Fancett
P William Haughton
Q Mrs Nancy Heater
R Demethia Johnston
S Wm L Johnston
T Alexander Justice
U M S Johnston
V Stephen Kirkland
W Hardy Leonard
X
Y
Z
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
July 6.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and now a resident of Chapel Hill, proposes to give instruction to a few pupils, not exceeding fifteen. He will receive those who are desirous of being prepared for college; and also those, whose object it may be, merely to pursue the common branches of an English education.
The terms will be: For the former, \$21 per Session; for the latter \$18.
The instruction shall be thorough; the teacher intending to be present with the pupils, three hours in the forenoon, and two hours in the afternoon; and to give constant attention to their improvement.
As to qualifications, the subscriber has testimonials from the Faculty.
The School will commence on the 1st of July.
W. W. HOOPER.
Chapel Hill, June 21.

NOTICE.

THE Raleigh Register and Standard will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. A. CURTIS, as Superintendent; and the same Instructors will be continued as heretofore.
The next session will commence on the 15th of July.
1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.
2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.
3d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, and Geography.
4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic Tables.
TERMS OF TUITION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
First Class, \$17 00
Second Class, 15 00
Third Class, 15 00
Fourth Class, 12 50
French, 15 00
Latin, 15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, 25 00
Drawing and Painting, 12 00
Needle work on Canvas, 5 00
Do. on Muslin, 3 00
JAMES S. SMITH, CAD. JONES, SR., WILLIAM CAIN, HUGH WADDELL, STEPHEN MOORE, NATHAN HOOKER, P. H. MANGUM.

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.
This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.
OUR STOCK COMPRIZES,
Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams.
Do. Drop Dets. } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Ermine. }
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets.
Cadet James, Kentucky James,
Silk, Satin, Cassimeres, } VESTINGS.
and Marcellines.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin.
Long Lawn, Hem-stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Damask and Bird eye Diaper.
Irish and Brown Linens.
Brown Holland, and Lamp Drillings.
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings.
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets.
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.
ALSO,
Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm-leaf HATS.
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers.
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn.
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves.
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Black and Green Teas.
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass.
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
PARKER & NELSON.
April 28.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Orange County.
Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.
William C. Jackson } Petition for Divorce.
Lucinda Jackson. }
THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.
JOS. C. NORWOOD, C. & C.
Price adv. \$7 00
BLANKS for sale at this Office.

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Needle work on Canvas, 5 00
Do. on Muslin, 3 00
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Attention!

To the Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 1st and 2nd Regiments of North Carolina Militia.
YOU are hereby commanded to attend at Capt. George Morris's, on the 30th July, at eleven o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on the 31st July, you will attend with your respective companies, at ten o'clock, for battalion exercise.
WILLIAM SHAW, Lieut. Col.
July 6.

Notice.

ON the 1st Monday in September next, at the Poor House, the Court of Wardens will elect a Superintendent of the Poor for Orange County, for one year from the first of October 1841.
ED. STRUDWICK, Sec'y.
June 9.

Wanted.

A GOOD COOPER, with sober and industrious habits, one that can make Flour Barrels, Tobacco Hogsheads, and Lard Kegs. To such an one constant employment will be given.
PAUL C. CAMERON.
June 9.

Fairfield Academy.

THE Fall Session of this School, (six miles north west of Hillsborough,) will commence on the 15th of July and close on the 10th of December.
Board can be had in the neighborhood, at from \$6 to \$7 50 per month.
JAS. P. CLARK.
June 9.

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Received this Day,

and for Sale,
COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Copras, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough-lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.
JAMES WEBB, JR. & CO.
June 16.

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Hulet, living 14 miles north from Hillsborough, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 28th day of May, 1841, a sorrel HORSE, six years old, five feet eight inches and a quarter high, blind in one eye, his left hind foot white, some white hairs in his face, long tail, and bare footed all round. Valued at \$30.
JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
June 23.

Stray.

TAKEN up by Zachariah Lyon, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 9th instant, a white MULE, about four years old, this spring, supposed to have been worked. Valued at \$30.
JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.
June 23.

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.
J. S. SMITH.
January 13.

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.
About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.
Apply to JAMES WEBB.
April 20.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.
They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.
They have still on hand a good assortment of
Dry Goods,
and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
March 3.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets
a neat and well-selected
Stock of
SPRING GOODS,
bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.
Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.
MEBANE & TURNER.
May 11.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets
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MEBANE & TURNER.
May 11.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

for the Spring and Summer.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:
Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoes.
Do. Pump Shoes.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do. Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Slippers.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slippers—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shooters.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.
In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing, and having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.
The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at his hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.
WM. H. BROWN.
April 29.

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Wanted.

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.
JAMES WEBB, JR. & Co.
December 16.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are in debited forth their name to their manifest and reliable action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.
The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the vast and pernicious and crassities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.
Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.
All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.
Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price